

CHOLERA HERE AT LAST

Twenty-four Cases on the
Moravia from Hamburg.

ALL BUT TWO OF THE VICTIMS DEAD.

The Ship and Her Passengers De-
tained in the Lower Bay.

PRESIDENT HARRISON AROUSED.

He Returns to Washington to Consider
Measures Against the Plague.

An outbreak of the disease on the Moravia
Within Twenty-four Hours After She
Sailed from Hamburg with a Clean Bill
of Health from the Acting American
Consul—It Was Cholera, Says the Ship's
Doctor, but Dr. Jenkins Says the Sym-
ptoms Described to Him Were Those of
Asiatic Cholera—Many More Ships from
Hamburg—City Authorities Alert to
Prevent an Epidemic—Quarantine the
Parity of Our Port and Water Supplies—
The Teutonic, the Cincinnati, and the
Vendemia Detained at Gravesend—A
Characteristic Enterprise of the World
Fits Rejected—Is Reported Driven
Away from the Moravia, Which They
Were About to Board at the Risk of
Spreading the Disease in This City.

A ship bearing the plague is in port. At 10
o'clock on Tuesday night the Hamburg-
American steamship Moravia dropped her anchor off
the Quarantine station on Staten Island after
a voyage of two weeks from Hamburg, during
which twenty-four of her passengers were
stricken with Asiatic cholera, of whom
twenty-two, a frightful percentage, died
and were buried at sea. The ship re-
mained at anchor in Gravesend Bay the
greater part of yesterday, and to-day will
be sent to Hoffman Island, where everybody
and everything about her will be disinfected.
Then the passengers and crew will be returned
on board the purified ship and detained there
to await developments, but whether the
plague will be stayed and prevented from
reaching the shore is a question.

The Moravia is one of the older ships of
the Hamburg-American line. She is of small
size, but when she sailed from Hamburg, on
Aug. 18, she carried 600 steerage passengers
and a crew of sixty-eight people, all told. In
view of the distressing condition of affairs
that was developed on board within twenty-
four hours after her departure, the following
bill of health of the acting Consul for the
United States is a matter of unusual interest:

"BILL OF HEALTH.
"CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA,
"HAMBURG, AUG. 18, 1892."

"I, the undersigned, Vice and Acting Consul
of the United States of America for the port of
Hamburg, do hereby certify that the German
steamship called the Moravia of Hamburg,
of the registered burden of 2,734 tons, whereof
Thelle is master, navigated by about 68 men,
and having on board about 600 passengers,
being in all about 668 persons on board, is
about to leave this port for New York.

"I hereby further certify that in this port
and vicinity, and among the shipping thereof,
good health prevails, without any suspicion of
plague, cholera, or epidemic disease whatso-
ever.

Given under my hand and seal of this con-
sular office the day and year above written.
(SEAL.)

"Vice and Acting United States Consul."
"Boo \$250. No. 225."

THE FIRST CASE.
With this document, known to shipping mer-
chants as a clean bill of health, Capt. G. Thelle,
the ship's commander, sailed away at 4 o'clock
on the morning of the 19th. On the next day,
while the ship was still in narrow waters,
Franz Kulzinsky, a babe of 11 months, was
taken with cramps, and Surgeon Israel was
called to attend it. He found it in a state of
utter collapse. A brief examination served to
send the surgeon in haste to the Captain. The
babe was in the throes of Asiatic cholera, and
it was absolutely certain that the plague
would spread.

There was a consultation between the offi-
cers, and then the sailors were set to work to
prepare a hospital where the sick could be
isolated. A place was found in the covered
portion at the stern of the upper deck, known
to seamen as the turtle back. The sailors
were put at work clearing out the usual dun-
geon to be found there, and beds were pre-
pared for the use of mother and babe. Here
they were brought, and within a few hours
Hollenbach, a babe of 9 months, with his
mother, who was stricken very soon after the
Kulzinsky child was attacked. Before the
day ended still another case had developed,
and by the end of 48 hours from the time
the ship sailed ten patients suffering with the
plague had been carried to the hospital.

DEATH FOLLOWS SWIFTLY.
Meantime death had followed closely on the
heels of the plague. The two little ones men-
tioned soon succumbed to the torments of the
disease. They were sewed up in their bed-
ding with suitable weights and hurriedly car-
ried to the sea. The mother of the first to die,
Marianna Kulzinsky, was able to see the body
buried in the sea, but she had already caught
the infection, and three days later she, too,
was wrapped in her bedding and cast over-
board as the child had been.

As said, there were two deaths from the dis-
ease on the second day out of port. On the
third there were no less than six deaths from
cholera, while on another, a boy named Chris
Shordowitz died of heart disease. To add to
the terrors of the situation there were develop-
ing nearly a dozen cases on this day.

Then came a full in the death rate, for but
two died on the 21st and but two on the 22d,
but on the 23d the alarming number of five
were overcome in spite of the precautions
taken. Then once more the plague was re-
stricted, for none died during the three days
following, and at that time died on the 27th
and one each on the 28th and 29th. At this
time the ship was off the American coast.

"CHOLERA," SAYS DR. ISRAEL.
The story of the ship since she sailed into
the lower bay late on Tuesday night is not
without interest, even though the plague had

been apparently overcome. Under the rule of
the Health Officer, no ships are boarded after
sunset or before sunrise. The deputies of the
Health Officer are out, however, at a reason-
ably early hour in the morning, and yesterday,
on board a small tug used for the purpose,
they checked the usual rumormongers among
the ships that had arrived during the night.
Among these was the Moravia, lying well up
above the Quarantine dock, at the head of the
proceeding, so to speak, as her Captain was
quite sure of being allowed to go to his pier,
and that he had taken care to see that the
therefore happened that she was the last ves-
sel of the fleet which the health officers
visited.

Dr. Talmadge, who made the visit assisted
by Dr. Sanborn, says that on boarding the ship
for a further unusual among the immi-
grants. They were of the usual class brought
from the north of Europe and had only the
average amount of dirt and distress about
them. He was not by Dr. Israel, the ship's
surgeon, who led the way to the office. They
did not convey on the way, however. Dr. Israel
did not talk English and Dr. Talmadge did not
talk anything else. Dr. Israel brought out
the clean bill of health which the
American Vice-Consul had obligingly
given to him, and then presented
another report in German which, in spite of
his lack of acquaintance with that language,
Dr. Talmadge very readily understood. It
said that twenty-two persons had died of
"cholera," and two were still ill of the
disease, though convalescent. He did not wait
to talk with any one about the matter, further
than to tell the Captain that he had been
the message until further orders, and then
he made haste to report the matter to his
chief, Dr. Jenkins.

THE SHIP SENT TO THE LOWER BAY.
It was now after 10 o'clock, and the ship had
been lying many hours among other shipping
and throwing refuse into the bay, where it
might possibly do damage, even though the
chance of its doing so were remote. But it
was not allowed to remain there long.
As soon as the Health Officer learned the con-
dition of affairs he ordered the Moravia to the
lower bay, and soon after 11 o'clock she got
up her anchor and steamed over into Graves-
end Bay, where she anchored about half way
between Bath Beach and Norton's Point.
There she was in a safe location, and the
Health Officer could have time to prepare to
fend off the long looked for invasion of the
plague.

DR. JENKINS VISITS THE SHIP.
First of all he decided that he ought to de-
termine for himself the exact nature of the
disease of which the people had died. He
therefore sent for Dr. John M. Byron, bacteri-
ologist to the Health Department, and for a
chemist, Mr. W. H. Jones, who, with Dr. Jen-
kins, he boarded the tug and steamed
over to the Moravia soon after 3 o'clock in the
afternoon. Of the results of this visit he said
on his return:

"We visited the vessel, as you know, and in-
spected all the people on board. We found
that all apparently well except two who were
convalescent. Dr. Israel, the ship's physician,
said that no one had been taken ill for five
days. Most of the cases he had had were taken
sick very soon after the vessel sailed from
port, and some of them died within twenty-
four hours."

"The last case died, he said, on the 28th, al-
though the list as made out from the log says
the 26th. Ten cases were developed during
the second twenty-four hours out of port. Out
of twenty-four cases, as you know, he said
twenty-two died."

"I asked him about his diagnosis of the
cases, but he had kept no written record or
history of them. The temperature, he said,
was subnormal—very low, in fact. When
asked about the temperature, he said he had
used a thermometer, but he thought he
knew by the feeling of the patients that the
temperature was very low. They were in a
state of collapse. As to the other symptoms,
he said that the discharges were at first fecal,
and these were followed by others that were
watery."

"Were they rice-water discharges?" I asked,
and he said they were. Then I asked what his
diagnosis of the cases was and he said cholera.
I suggested that the percentage of deaths,
22 out of 24, was very large, for anything but
Asiatic cholera, but he thought not, and
explained that these immigrants had all
been crowded together in cars for several
days, and had been travelling long distances
before reaching Hamburg. They were then
hurried immediately on board the ship, so
that they were in a very weak and debilitated
condition."

"At that I remarked that the Hamburg-
American Company did not seem to have re-
quired these passengers to rest for four or five
days, and meantime clean up and disinfect
themselves, as the agents here had said was
required of all passengers. To that, of course,
nothing was said in reply."

"We wanted to get extracts from the patients
for the culture of the germs, but could not.
Everything about the dead, bedding and cloth-
ing included, had been thrown overboard.
However, Dr. Byron got a piece of a blanket
and a piece of a bed, both of which had been
soiled, and to-night will endeavor to get the
Asiatic cholera germ from them."

"I ordered the Captain to boil whatever
water he had on board. To will begin disin-
fecting the ship at once. She will be sent
to lower Quarantine in the morning. The
passengers will be landed on Hoffman Island,
where they will be detained and their clothing
disinfected."

The effectiveness of the bathing may be
judged by the fact that when some from an-
other vessel were bathed today the day before
their ship did not recognize them on their re-
turn because they were so clean. The ship
will also be thoroughly disinfected. The pas-
sengers will then be returned to their ship
and held there at least two days. Circumstances,
however, may develop that will lead to the
belief that it will be held longer or not."

CHOLERA, DR. JENKINS THINKS.
"Was there anything to indicate that other
cases might develop—were there any people
in a condition to excite your special atten-
tion?" was asked.

"No, except the two convalescent cases.
One of these was the mother of one of the
children that had died."

"Was there any evidence that the disease
was the deadly Asiatic cholera rather than the
milder so-called cholera?"

"The fact that so many died was good evi-
dence. The doctor could not give a good de-
scription of the disease, but he thought it was
German, but he was sure about the rice-water
discharges. I do not know of any disease pro-
ducing those discharges except cholera."

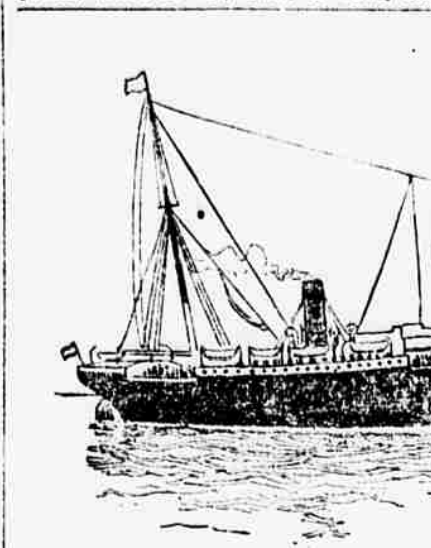
Of the officers of the ship Dr. Jenkins said
that they did not try to withhold any informa-
tion, and that the immigration of the usual
class brought from Hamburg. He asked the
Captain where the drinking water on the ship
came from. He said that it came from the
Hamburg water works. That is, it was the
vile Hamburg water.

was obvious that no one on deck was worry-
ing very much over the cholera or the pros-
pect of a bath and disinfection.

CHARACTERISTIC ENTERPRISE OF THE "WORLD."
The interest shown in the arrival of the first
plague ship in this harbor was so great yester-
day that several of the newspapers hired
tugs to convey newsmen and artists down
the bay. Among the rest was the World.
Somebody in the World office conceived the
idea that there was an especially good oppor-
tunity for displaying the enterprise peculiar
to that paper. That is, something must be
done by the World that no other paper would
do.

To insure this result eight men were de-
tailed to go on board a tug, while City Editor
Godard was sent along in charge of them.
They steamed away to the Quarantine pier,
where a stop was made until after Dr. Jenkins
had gone off to the Moravia.

Then the World tug followed at some dis-
tance, and finally sneaked up on the opposite
side of the tug ship as the doctor's tug was
leaving. Here Godard attempted to
disembark some of his men on the ship,
in defiance of the law and in spite of the fact
that the men who went on board the ship
would not only run the risk of becoming in-
fected themselves, but what is of more conse-
quence, would be very likely to bring the



THE MORAVIA.

plague on shore and spread it through the
city. Of course the attempt was a failure.

Although the effort to violate the law was
cunningly planned, so that Doctor Jenkins
would be enabled to see the tug and promptly
return to the ship, where he put Deputy
Sanborn, with orders to shoot any one who
should again try to violate the law and de-
ceit in that way. This order was given ac-
cordingly, and there is no doubt whatever that
Dr. Sanborn would have obeyed it had it oc-
curred.

Having made a failure, Mr. Godard ordered
the tug back to the Quarantine pier, but be-
fore it was reached the Quarantine tug came
alongside, and Dr. Talmadge was instructed
to arrest Godard and his assistants. There
was a stampede at once, but they were all
gathered in, some from hiding places to which
they had sneaked either through fear or from
a proper sense of shame.

For a time the doctor, in his indignation,
was minded to send them to Hoffman Island
and there bathe and disinfect them and detain
them for three days to make sure that no one
but themselves should suffer for their folly,
but on considering that they were rather the
victims than the willing instruments of a
deceitful employer, and that they would suffer
from the contempt of all law-abiding people
he let them go. In speaking of the matter
afterward, he said he was astonished that
any one of the newspapers should at-
tempt such an outrageous act and much
regretted the lack of a sense of honor that
was connected with it. It was not a pleasant
matter for him to be obliged to resort to force in en-
forcing the law, particularly under such circum-
stances as these.

THE MORAVIA'S DEAD.
The list of the dead shows that all but two
were children. Thirteen of them were Poles
and the rest were scattered among other na-
tionalities. The following is the list of the
dead in detail:

Name	Age	Sex	Date of Death	Place of Death
Kulzinsky, Franz	11 months	Male	Aug. 19	On board
Hollenbach, Maria	9 months	Female	Aug. 19	On board
Shordowitz, Chris	5 years	Male	Aug. 20	On board
Schulze, Louis	3 years	Male	Aug. 20	On board
Marshall, John	2 years	Male	Aug. 20	On board
Bernstein, Shmuel	24 years	Male	Aug. 20	On board
K. had, M.	30 years	Female	Aug. 20	On board
Rosenberg, M.	30 years	Female	Aug. 20	On board
Rosenberg, Israel	27 years	Male	Aug. 20	On board
Gold, Isaac	3 years	Male	Aug. 20	On board
Schulze, Sara	2 years	Female	Aug. 20	On board
Chapman, S.	2 years	Male	Aug. 20	On board
Chapman, S.	2 years	Male	Aug. 20	On board
Hindin, Hassie	2 years	Female	Aug. 20	On board

AT THE C. COMPANY'S OFFICE.

Little information for longers—Many More
Ships on the Way from Hamburg.

At the office of the Hamburg-American Pack-
et Company, at 37 Broadway, nothing was
known of what had happened or was hap-
pening on board the Moravia until late yesterday
afternoon, and the agents had no official in-
formation of any kind to give to the many im-
migrants who were being brought to the city
from the afternoon newspapers, and it was from
this source they first learned that more than a
score of the Moravia's passengers had died of
what was described as cholera and might be
cholera, and that the dreaded plague had
been brought to the port of New York.

The news created a great deal of excitement
in the office and every effort was made to get
authentic information about the state of affairs
on the Moravia.

Mr. Louis Boas, the general passenger agent
of the line, said about 2 o'clock that he had no
official information whatever about the deaths
on the Moravia. They knew of the vessel's ar-
rival, and from all they had heard supposed
that everything was all right aboard her. No
word had been received direct from the ship,
and none could be obtained. Mr. Boas said
the company had a tug down the bay trying to
communicate with the Moravia and get in-
formers, but up to that time nothing had been
heard from the tug. Dr. Jenkins's office was
telephoned to, but no definite information
could be obtained there. Dr. Jenkins was
aboard the Moravia. It was said.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Boas received a
telephone message saying:

"Twenty-two deaths from cholera on board
the Moravia."

This was all the information the agents had
at 6 o'clock the usual time for closing the of-
fice. They were still using every effort to ob-
tain more news, and decided to keep the office
open until word was received from the tug
they had out trying to get the ship's papers.
Without these papers the agents were as much
in the dark as to the condition of affairs on
board the Moravia as were the people making
inquiries.

There were many people at the office of the
company early in the day inquiring about the
arrival of the ship and if friends of theirs were
aboard her. These people had not heard that
anything was wrong on the ship, and they
made no comment when informed that she
was still detained down the bay. Later in the

afternoon the number of callers increased
greatly, but still not very many of them had
heard of the sickness on the ship. The news
had not yet spread over the city. Toward
evening numbers of people began to come in
who had heard that there was cholera or some-
thing like it on the Moravia. Still they did
not show much anxiety or even interest. The
greater number of them were Polish, German,
and Russian Jews. Few of them knew pos-
itively that their friends were on the Moravia,
and as is usual, most of them came to find out
from the company's advance list of names, as to
whether or not the friends they expected were
on that particular vessel.

"Some of them have heard that there is
cholera, or rather sickness, on the Moravia,"
said one of the clerks who had been answer-
ing inquiries all day, but they do not show
any anxiety about it. The people of this class
know very little about degrees of sickness and
differences in diseases. They would think no
more of cholera than of measles or any other
disease. We tell them the ship is detained
because of sickness, and they are satis-
fied and go away. About the time when the
passengers will be landed. One or two in-
quirers have shown some excitement, prob-
ably having heard of the ravages of the cholera
in Europe, but even they did not show
great alarm and were easily pacified."

THE NECESSITY OF WATCHING FOR THE DISEASE ON
FIGHTERS WAS SHOWN AT MIDDLEBOROUGH,
ENGLAND. The cholera was brought there by
the crew of the freighter Gerona, who were
prevented from going to their homes.

CHOLERA ALIKES HARRISON'S PLANS.

He Returns to Washington to Consider
Measures for the Extension of the Plague.

President Harrison was greatly concerned
over the news from Hamburg that the steam-
ship Moravia had arrived, having had twenty-
two deaths from cholera during the voyage
from Hamburg.

Just after lunch on at Mr. Boas's country
home at White Plains word was sent over Mr.
Boas's private wire giving an outline of the
news. It was immediately communicated to
the President. Mr. Senator Spooner of Wis-
consin was with him at the time, and he being
the Republican situation in the North-western
States. Politics were immediately dropped.

Mr. Boas and Mr. C. C. Cruger, joined the Presi-
dent and Mr. Spooner and discussed the
gravity of the news. Later a St. Louis report-
er made a dispatch to the President giving the
details of the arrival of the Moravia. The
President expressed the keenest interest, and
his face was grave to a marked degree as he
said to the reporter:

"It is my duty to attend all other consid-
erations and return immediately to Washing-
ton. I have had the situation before my mind.
I thought of it seriously on my way from Long
Lake. I have given the subject much thought.
I am convinced that all the powers which the
General Government have conferred are being
exercised."

"The only absolute safety, though in my
opinion, is to isolate non-intercourse with the in-
fected countries. There is no power in the
General Government, however, to declare such
an act. I will continue to give the situation
the gravest consideration, and all suggestions
will be promptly acted upon."

The President then requested Mr. Boas to
communicate with Chairman Hackett, notify-
ing him that the proposed return trip to Long
Lake must be abandoned, as it was his inten-
tion to start immediately for Washington.

At 6 o'clock telegrams regarding the situa-
tion were received from Attorney-General
Miller and Secretary of the Treasury Foster.
The President left White Plains at 10 o'clock,
and arrived at the Grand Central Station an
hour later. He was driven at once to Jersey
City, where he took the 12 o'clock train for
Washington over the Pennsylvania road.

The President will confer with the mem-
bers of his Cabinet and then with Dr. Wyman,
Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital ser-
vice. The President is of the opinion that the
State and Navy Departments have been
particularly vigilant and that Dr. Wyman
has been energetic in his duty in
extending the strictest vigilance from the local
authorities all the Atlantic seaboard ports.
The President and his friends discussed the
advisability of convening an extraordinary
session of Congress for the purpose of closing
all ports to foreign vessels.

This would mean complete and absolute
isolation both for passenger and freight traf-
fic. There were difficulties advanced in op-
position to this suggestion. It was argued
that it would require nearly thirty days for
Congress to convene at this period of the year,
to secure a quorum and to get the legislative
machinery under way by which the Judiciary
Committee of both branches could agree
upon a decisive line of policy.

By that time frost will be here. Then, ten
thousands of Americans abroad are on their
way home. This suggestion had not a feath-
er's weight with the President. It was the
greatest good for the greatest number in his
estimation. It was the opinion that all
that can be done at present is for the
local authorities at Quarantine and at all
other stations on the coast to
exercise the sternest scrutiny on all incoming
steamships, to put in operation the severest
investigations, and with the full assistance of
the State and Navy Departments and the
Marine Hospital service the danger may be
averted.

The President is thoroughly aroused, and
he will direct personally the methods at pres-
ent in his command.

THE PRESIDENT MAY PROMPTLY NON-INTER-
COURSE WITH INFECTED PORTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—President Harrison
is prepared to deal hereafter with the cholera
question, and a public declaration from him
on the subject is hourly expected. This fore-
looked out at the Treasury Department late
this afternoon when it was ascertained that,
although the President was a participant in
a political gathering at the White House, he
was in constant communication with the
Treasury officials relative to the cholera out-
break in New York harbor. There was great
consternation throughout the executive de-
partments when the news reached here that
twenty-two deaths from cholera occurred on
the steamship Moravia on her passage over
to New York from Hamburg. Instantly there

was a general expression of opinion from
officials of high and low degree that Execu-
tive action was needed at once.

Attorney-General Miller has within the past
few days had specially laid the quarantine
and immigration laws, and by this time the
policy of the Executive has been decided. The
now in force gives the Executive ample au-
thority, in an emergency, to take any action
confining to the health of the nation. This
information was given by a member of the
President's staff, who said that the President
has decided to take action at once, and that
the action will be of a most drastic nature.
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be of a most drastic nature.

Almost every prominent department official
has been called to the President's office, and
the double-edged suggestion that an extra
session of Congress be called provoked much
discussion. Many persons contend that the
President has ample authority to act without
waiting for Congress to assemble in extraor-
dinary session, and they contend that the
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The Hamburg-American line to carry steerage
passengers to this country until all danger of
spreading cholera is over. Until such time
the ships of this line will carry only cabin pas-
sengers and freight. The four steamer com-
panies of the line will run only between
New York and Southampton; the other
ships will run between New York and Ham-
burg, as usual.

In regard to the steerage passengers now on
their way to this country, Agent Boas said
yesterday there was no possible doubt that
every precaution had been taken before they
embarked to prevent their bringing the cholera
or any other disease with them.

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Lake must be abandoned, as it was his inten-
tion to start immediately for Washington.

At 6 o'clock telegrams regarding the situa-
tion were received from Attorney-General
Miller and Secretary of the Treasury Foster.
The President left White Plains at 10 o'clock,
and arrived at the Grand Central Station an
hour later. He was driven at once to Jersey
City, where he took the 12 o'clock train for
Washington over the Pennsylvania road.

The President will confer with the mem-
bers of his Cabinet and then with Dr. Wyman,
Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital ser-
vice. The President is of the opinion that the
State and Navy Departments have been
particularly vigilant and that Dr. Wyman
has been energetic in his duty in
extending the strictest vigilance from the local
authorities all the Atlantic seaboard ports.
The President and his friends discussed the
advisability of convening an extraordinary
session of Congress for the purpose of closing
all ports to foreign vessels.

This would mean complete and absolute
isolation both for passenger and freight traf-
fic. There were difficulties advanced in op-
position to this suggestion. It was argued
that it would require nearly thirty days for
Congress to convene at this period of the year,
to secure a quorum and to get the legislative
machinery under way by which the Judiciary
Committee of both branches could agree
upon a decisive line of policy.

By that time frost will be here. Then, ten
thousands of Americans abroad are on their
way home. This suggestion had not a feath-
er's weight with the President. It was the
greatest good for the greatest number in his
estimation. It was the opinion that all
that can be done at present is for the
local authorities at Quarantine and at all
other stations on the coast to